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# Foreign



# CROPS AND MARKETS

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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CORRECTION

In the item "Independent Mali Is Major World Source of Peanuts," Foreign Crops and Markets, July 25, page 10, paragraph 3, the value of peanuts and peanut products exported should have read \$101 million, not \$1.3 million.

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# WEST GERMANY'S TOBACCO IMPORTS UP AGAIN IN 1959

West Germany's duty-paid imports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1959, at 178.1 million pounds, were 3.9 percent larger than the 171.4 million imported in 1958. Imports of U. S. leaf, however, dropped to 59.1 million pounds from 62.4 million. The U. S. share of the market was 33.2 percent in 1959, compared with 36.4 percent in 1958.

Purchasing of tobacco from areas that compete with the United States was accelerated last year. Takings of tobacco from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and from Italy were much larger than in 1958. The combined total of leaf imports (duty-paid) from these two countries was 20.1 million pounds in 1959, compared with only 10.7 million in 1958. Imports of 4.1 million pounds from Japan (mainly burley) were more than double those in 1958. On the other hand, 1959 imports from Greece and Turkey declined.

Average import prices for actual arrivals of unstemmed leaf in 1959, from principal suppliers of cigarette tobaccos, in terms of U. S. cents per pound, were as follows: United States, 76.3; Greece, 58.8; Turkey, 65.3; Rhodesias-Nyasaland, 45.5; Italy, 48.0; Canada, 54.6; and Japan, 50.9 cents.

## TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: West Germany, duty-paid imports, by country of origin, 1957-59

Country of origin	1957	1958	1959
	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds
United States . . . . .	64,350	62,376	59,144
Greece . . . . .	37,407	38,309	35,524
Turkey . . . . .	15,382	15,449	12,555
Rhodesias-Nyasaland . . . . .	2,972	4,531	11,113
Italy . . . . .	5,050	6,178	8,950
Brazil . . . . .	10,168	8,762	8,588
Indonesia . . . . .	6,918	6,454	7,576
Colombia . . . . .	6,666	6,404	6,419
Bulgaria . . . . .	4,473	4,296	5,588
Dominican Republic . . . . .	5,105	4,563	4,907
Japan . . . . .	71	1,788	4,096
Canada . . . . .	1,962	2,583	2,589
Cuba . . . . .	1,858	2,035	2,392
Thailand . . . . .	1,296	1,733	2,089
Yugoslavia . . . . .	1,680	1,724	1,123
Others . . . . .	3,323	4,219	5,422
Total . . . . .	168,681	171,404	178,075

# RHODESIAN FLUE-CURED TOBACCO SALES HEAVIER THAN LAST YEAR

Sales of 1960-crop Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco at the Salisbury auctions totaled 107 million pounds through the 14th week of sales ending July 7. Prices averaged the equivalent of 41.8 U.S. cents. For the corresponding period a year ago, sales totaled 87 million pounds, at an average of 37.8 cents.

## AUSTRIA'S 1959 TOBACCO IMPORTS SHOW DECLINE

Austrian tobacco imports in 1959 totaled 18.9 million pounds compared with 22.6 million in 1958.

Purchases of U. S. leaf last year dropped to 3.4 million pounds from 7.0 million in 1958, but the United States retained first place as a supplier of tobacco to the Austrian Monopoly. Other major sources of tobacco supplies in 1959 included Greece (3.2 million), Turkey (3.0 million), and Brazil (1.9 million).

The unit value of 1959 imports from the principal suppliers, expressed in terms of U. S. cents per pound was as follows: United States, 47; Greece, 24; Turkey, 48; and Brazil, 18 cents.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Austria, imports by country of origin, 1957-59

Country of origin	1957	1958	1959
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
United States. . . . .	5,209	6,969	3,402
Greece . . . . .	8,135	5,758	3,174
Turkey . . . . .	4,002	2,204	2,983
Brazil . . . . .	2,209	1,397	1,942
Philippines. . . . .	1/	229	1,214
India . . . . .	1,039	1,605	1,138
Bulgaria . . . . .	1,913	1,213	992
Spain . . . . .	1/	--	882
Poland . . . . .	1/	--	596
Rhodesias-Nyasaland. . . . .	1,196	403	407
Others . . . . .	3,659	2,794	2,122
Total . . . . .	27,362	22,572	18,852

1/ If any, included in "others".

# DROUGHT REDUCES AUSTRALIAN WOOL PRODUCTION PROSPECTS

Wool production in Australia during the 1960-61 season (July-June) has been forecast by Australian officials at 1,600 million pounds, grease basis. This would be 5 percent less than the record level of the previous season. However, it is felt that this forecast is conservative and that output will more nearly approach 1,650 million pounds. The slightly revised estimate for the previous season is 1,689 million pounds, of which 1,538 million was shorn wool.

The expected decline in 1960-61 is attributed to drought, particularly in the major wool-producing state of New South Wales where feed conditions have deteriorated considerably.

Australia is by far the world's largest wool producer, accounting for 30 percent of the world total in 1959. World wool output in 1960 is estimated at 5,625 million pounds, grease basis; compared with 5,575 million last year.

# NEW ZEALAND SCHEDULES MORE MEAT SHIPMENTS TO U.S.

Five ships are scheduled to leave New Zealand ports in the next few weeks with 12,880,000 pounds of meat for the United States.

Ship	Sailing date	Destination	Quantity (1,000 pounds)
Monterey.....	August 15	West Coast	336
Argentinean Reefer.....	" 27	" "	3,136
City of Birkenhead.....	" 24	East Coast	1,344
Roscommon.....	" 31	" "	896
Australia Star.....	Sept. 7	" "	7,168

# NETHERLANDS REMOVES IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON MEAT AND SWINE

On July 1, the Netherlands removed restrictions on imports of beef, veal, pork, bacon, horsemeat, and live hogs (other than pedigreed breeding stock), for consumption in the Netherlands, from all member countries of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), including the United States.

The United States already has a good market for packinghouse products from Dutch traders who transship the goods to other countries (see Foreign Crops and Markets, April 25, 1960). Now U. S. meat products may be utilized within the country.

# NEW ZEALAND WOOL EXPORTS UP 8 PERCENT

New Zealand's wool exports during the first 9 months (July-March) of the 1959-60 season were 8 percent above the same period of a year earlier. Record supplies and strong demand--particularly from the Sino-Soviet Bloc--accounted for the increase.

Shipments to the Bloc were up 190 percent, with Communist China becoming the leading buyer in this group. Exports to Western Europe were also higher but those to the United States declined from the high level of a year earlier, reflecting reduced demand for carpet wool.

WOOL, RAW: New Zealand exports by country of destination,  
actual weight, July-March 1958-59 and 1959-60

Destination	July-March		Percentage change
	1958-59	1959-60	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Percent
Belgium.....	15	21	+40
France.....	58	61	+5
Germany, West.....	19	23	+21
Italy.....	13	17	+31
Japan.....	13	16	+23
Netherlands.....	7	7	---
United Kingdom.....	123	127	+3
United States.....	59	45	-24
Total.....	307	317	+3
Sino-Soviet Bloc:			
Communist China.....	3	11	+267
Poland.....	3	8	+167
U.S.S.R.....	1/4	6	---
Other.....	4	4	---
Total Bloc.....	10	29	+190
Others.....	14	13	-7
Grand total.....	331	359	+ 8

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

New Zealand Wool Commission.

## U. S. BRINGS IN FEWER CUBAN MANGOES AND AVOCADOS THIS SEASON

Cuba exported 354,000 pounds of mangoes to the United States during June. These shipments practically completed the 1960 export season, bringing total exports for the season to 1,161,000 pounds--about half the 2,292,000 pounds exported during the 1959 shipping season.

The 1960 Cuban avocado export season opened in June with 402,000 pounds of fruit shipped to the United States during the month; 720,000 pounds were shipped during June 1959.

## NICARAGUA TO INCREASE BEEF EXPORTS TO U.S.

The new meat packing plant at Managua, Nicaragua, is being enlarged to increase beef shipments to the United States.

Capacity is to be expanded from the present 120 cattle daily to 420 head. Freezing capacity is to be raised to 40 tons per day, and shipping facilities are being improved. New facilities will be provided to process casings and other byproducts which are not now being used to best advantage but go into tankage. The new expansion is not expected to be completed until 1962.

Nicaragua shipped 4.1 million pounds of boneless beef to the United States during the first 5 months of 1960. Beef exports to the United States in all of 1959 were 5.8 million. Carcass beef for boning at Managua has been bringing about 16 cents per pound.

The Managua plant slaughtered 27,000 head in 1959, a fairly large part of the record slaughter total of 127,506 head. In addition, 45,318 cattle were exported live to Costa Rica, Peru, and the Netherlands Antilles. The enlarged Managua plant is envisioned as a 90,000-head-a-year operation. Most of the increase will be for export.

Nicaragua may eventually restrict cattle exports in favor of beef exports. Government programs of technical assistance and credit are geared to stimulate beef production for export.

Cattle on farms now total around  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million. The Instituto de Fomento Nacional (INFONAC) in recent years has imported over 1,000 head of purebred cattle, mainly from the United States. These have been sold on credit to ranchers. INFONAC also operates a breeding farm near Managua which produces over 200 head of breeding cattle a year for distribution to breeders on easy payment terms. The agency has also placed units of 30 grade females and a purebred bull with qualified farmers. Plans are under consideration to develop grazing properties in central Nicaragua. The National Bank has made 50 million cordobas (\$7.1 million) available for credit to ranchmen. The Ministry of Agriculture is operating an artificial breeding center.

## AUSTRALIA PERMITS IMPORTS OF CANNED MEATS

Australia will now import sterile canned meat of all types as a result of recent trade liberalization. No import licenses are required. However, canned meats must be accompanied by a certificate stating that they have been heated to 100 degrees centigrade.

Quarantine regulations bar imports of cooked frozen meat. They also prohibit imports of fresh, frozen, and cured beef, pork, mutton, lamb, and poultry except from New Zealand. Animal casings are permitted entry from Canada, New Zealand, Ireland, Northern Ireland, and the United States.

Since Australia is one of the world's largest producers of canned meats, imports are likely to be small. However, pork is relatively high in price and some canned pork products might enter.

## COLOMBIANS BUY U. S. SHEEP

A 3-member team from Colombia recently bought 746 head of U. S. breeding sheep and 9 head of cattle.

The sheep were purchased in Missouri, Iowa, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and Oregon. Selections were made from flocks of Suffolks, Hampshires, Romneys, Corriedales, and Rambouillets. They were transported by rail to St. Petersburg, Florida, and flown from there to Bogota. Total expenditure involved is estimated at \$100,000.

This is the largest shipment of sheep to Colombia since 1946. The Colombians do not produce enough wool for their own needs and are now developing their domestic sheep and wool industry. Their goal is to become self-sufficient in wool production by 1967.

## HURRICANE ABBY HITS ST. LUCIA'S BANANA PLANTATIONS

Preliminary reports indicate extensive wind damage to the St. Lucia banana industry from hurricane Abby. About 80 to 85 percent of the banana trees are affected and it may take a year to repair the damage. The loss, roughly estimated at \$1.2 million, will be felt throughout the economy. Bananas accounted for \$2.3 million of St. Lucia's total exports of \$3.7 million in 1959. These bananas went exclusively to the United Kingdom.

St. Lucia imports over \$500,000 worth of U. S. commodities annually, of which close to 30 percent is food and tobacco. Agricultural exports to the United States from the island amount to around \$300,000 a year.

## UGANDA PUSHES COCOA EXPANSION

The Agricultural Department of Uganda continues its efforts to increase the country's cocoa production. A shift is being made to the Amazonian variety, a heavy yielder. By 1964, cocoa plantings are expected to total 3,000 acres.

BERMUDA LIFTS RESTRICTIONS ON  
IMPORTS FROM DOLLAR AREA

The Bermuda Supplies Commission has announced that effective May 1, 1960, import restrictions against the import of goods into Bermuda from the dollar area have been removed. This action follows the liberalization of trade throughout the British Commonwealth last year.

Bermuda is the last of the Western Hemisphere Commonwealth areas to remove restrictions. Despite the colony's preferential tariff in favor of the British Commonwealth countries, about half of Bermuda's imports come from the United States. The U. S. share in 1959 was \$26.7 million. About one-fifth of this was for agricultural commodities, mainly meat and meat products, fruits and vegetables and preparations, other foodstuffs, and animal feeds.

COLOMBIA STEPS UP INVESTMENTS  
IN AGRICULTURE

The Caja de Credito Agraria, Colombia's National Agricultural Bank, recently announced plans to invest 141,5000,000 pesos (\$22 million) in the country's agriculture during 1960. These investments will be in addition to the bank's regular agricultural loan program.

About 100 million pesos will be used to purchase farm equipment, fertilizers, insecticides, and other agricultural supplies to be sold to Colombian farmers at reasonable prices through the bank's supply stores located throughout the country. Another 8 million pesos will be used to expand national production of basic food crops (wheat, corn, beans, potatoes, and rice) through an expanded program for multiplication and distribution of improved varieties. Approximately 7.5 million pesos will be devoted to colonization and parcelization projects carried out on a co-operative basis with the Departments of Boyaca and Santander in eastern Colombia. Most of the remainder will be used to improve and expand irrigation.

The Agricultural Bank is the major financial institution set up to aid agricultural development in Colombia. The new investment represents a step-up in its highly diversified program to expand output of livestock and basic food crops.

## U.S.S.R. INCREASES CROP ACREAGE

The Soviet Union reports that its total area sown to crops during 1960 is 16.3 million acres larger than last year. Sown acreage in 1960 is reported in Izvestia as 501.4 million acres, which is 3.4 percent greater than the 485.1 million acres reported for 1959.

Spring crops account for 86 percent of the increase. The Soviets report they have sown 14.1 million more acres of spring crops this year than last. This does not include another 19.8 million acres of winterkilled crops which were replanted this spring. The total area in spring crops is listed as 378.1 million acres, with 93 percent (350.9 million) on collective and state farms.

Area sown to spring wheat this year is reportedly 8.2 million acres larger than 1959 acreage. This increase, however, is somewhat offset by a decline in winter wheat, which had to be resown to spring wheat or corn as a result of damage by unfavorable weather during the winter and early spring. Corn for grain, silage, and green feed has been expanded by 14.1 million acres over 1959. Millet and buckwheat acreage is up from 1959 by almost 4 million acres; legumes by 1.2 million acres; sunflowers by 890,000 acres; sugar beets by 815,000 acres; and cotton by 49,000 acres. Flax and vegetable plantings are also said to be larger than last year.

Meat production on collective and state farms in the first half of 1960 is reported to have increased 19 percent over the same period of 1959. At the same time, purchases by the government were 17 percent higher. No increase over 1959 is reported for milk output of collective and state farms or for government procurement for milk. The failure to increase milk production is attributed to cool weather and a late spring.

Cattle and swine numbers on collective and state farms are said to have increased considerably; but sheep numbers are down 2 percent from a year ago, owing to poor wintering conditions and a smaller lamb crop. Poultry numbers on collective and state farms are 8 percent higher than a year ago, and government purchases of eggs increased 12 percent from the first half of 1959.

FRENCH FLAX FIBER PRODUCTION  
LOW IN 1959

Production of flax fiber in 1959 continued downward in France, a country whose production is exceeded only by the Soviet Union and Poland.

Fiber from the 1959 harvest is estimated at 45.4 million pounds, compared with 46.2 million in 1958 and the 1954-58 average of 74.4 million. Areas planted to flax in the corresponding periods were reported officially at 74,300 acres in 1959, 98,800 in 1958, and 121,800 in 1954-58.

The average 1959 yield of fiber was 616 pounds per acre, compared with the 1954-58 average of 607 pounds. A very wet summer and fall reduced the 1958 yield to only 464 pounds.

France's smaller 1958 production, along with increased exports in 1958-59, reduced carryover stocks to about 4.6 million pounds, in contrast to the 18.1-million carryover at the beginning the crop year in July 1958.

For the 1959-60 season, fiber production is forecast at 45.4 million pounds, imports at 55.1 million pounds, exports at 22.0 million, and consumption at 75.8 million. This will leave a balance of 7.3 million pounds to carry over to the 1960-61 season. Planted acreage for the 1960 harvest may exceed the 1959 area by 30 to 40 percent, because of favorable prices for the last crop. This area, with favorable weather, could yield as much as 60 million pounds of fiber.

France exports a large quantity of raw or retted flax, and imports scutched or combed fiber and tow. Most of the trade is with Belgium. Imports from the U.S.S.R. were large at 9.9 million pounds in 1957, but fell to only about 2.5 million in 1958 and 1959.

FLAX FIBER: French imports and exports, by countries, 1959  
and January-June 1960

Year and origin or destination	Imports		Retted or raw	Exports	
	Scutched and combed	Tow and waste		Scutched and combed	Tow and waste
	:1,000 lb.	:1,000 lb.	:1,000 lb.	:1,000 lb.	:1,000 lb.
1959 (calendar year):					
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	4,414	26,669	101,127	11,900	19,114
United Kingdom.....	--	--	13	2,127	514
Italy.....	--	--	0	1,556	3,988
United States.....	--	--	0	0	2,363
Other.....	1,281	5,009	0	3,121	769
Total.....	5,695	31,678	101,140	18,704	26,748
1960 (January-June):					
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	2,676	14,557	79,879	7,247	6,512
United Kingdom.....	--	--	13	1,105	86
Italy.....	--	--	0	994	401
United States.....	--	--	0	207	1,027
Others.....	507	3,805	0	2,277	338
Total.....	3,183	18,362	79,892	11,830	8,364

Compiled from data of the Customs Bureau, Ministry of Finance, France.

## VIETNAM'S RICE EXPORTS RISING

Vietnamese trade estimates of rice available for export in 1960 range between 350,000 and 400,000 tons of rice and brokens. This exportable supply is much larger than last year's rice exports of 256,000 tons.

Vietnam's Department of National Economy has reported that 190,000 tons of rice and brokens were exported in 1960 through June 23, and that contracts had been signed for 30,000 to 40,000 tons more. Later reports state approximately 200,000 tons were shipped by June 30.

Preliminary--and possibly incomplete--official data for the first 5 months of 1960 show that \$10,570,000 was received for 121,700 tons of rice and brokens, or an average of \$86.90 per ton (\$3.94 per 100-lb. cwt.). An average of \$95.10 (\$4.31 was received in 1959, \$119.40 (\$5.42) in 1958, and \$108.30 (\$4.91) in 1957. (The relatively low prices indicate a large percentage of broken rice was exported.)

## U. S. COARSE GRAIN EXPORTS CONTINUE ABOVE LAST YEAR

U.S. coarse grain exports during July-May 1959-60 totaled 10.1 million metric tons--1/2 million more than during the first 11 months of 1958-59.

The increase was the result of larger shipments to Austria (308,000 tons, compared with 91,000 the year before); West Germany (1,247,000 tons, compared with 821,000); and the Netherlands, (2,020,000 tons, compared with 1,868,000). Shipments to Japan dropped sharply.

Corn exports, at 4.9 million tons during July-May 1959-60, accounted for 49 percent of the total. There was an increase of 140,000 tons in exports to Austria, and 198,000 tons more went to West Germany than a year earlier.

Exports of sorghums, at 2.4 million tons, accounted for 24 percent of the total. Countries taking considerably more sorghums this season were West Germany (209,000 tons, compared with 141,000 tons) and the Netherlands (561,000 tons, compared with 429,000).

Barley exports accounted for 22 percent of the total. Shipments to Denmark and Poland increased by 352,000 tons. Exports of oats, only 5 percent of the total, were 51 percent larger than the year before. This increase was largely in shipments to West Germany (175,000 tons, compared with 31,000 during July-May 1958-59).

Preliminary estimates for total coarse grain exports during July-June now stand at approximately 11.1 million tons, compared with 10.4 million during the previous fiscal year. In addition, approximately 500,000 tons of products obtained from coarse grains are expected to be exported during 1959-60. This estimate is slightly below exports of products in 1958-59.

COARSE GRAINS: U.S. exports to principal countries, July-May 1958-59  
and July-May 1959-60

Destination	Corn <sup>1/</sup>	Oats	Barley	Grain sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
July-May 1958-59:					
Austria .....	69,616:	--	21,047:	--	90,663
Belgium-Luxembourg ..	250,306:	64,642 :	266,442:	410,449:	991,839
Denmark .....	25,034:	3,556 :	79,334:	225,347:	333,271
France .....	41,174:	--	533:	12,330:	54,037
West Germany .....	215,061:	30,734 :	434,157:	141,421:	821,373
Greece .....	74,707:	11,055 :	6,467:	15,951:	108,180
Ireland .....	24,838:	--	6,096:	3,048:	33,982
Italy .....	57,448:	6,222 :	41,068:	45:	104,783
Netherlands .....	708,427:	214,432 :	515,762:	428,900:	1,867,521
Norway .....	39,794:	693 :	2,969:	80,759:	124,215
Poland .....	4,557:	--	119,230:	--	123,787
Spain .....	60,075:	--	84,695:	31,440:	176,210
Sweden .....	24,504:	9,738 :	7,535:	30,982:	72,759
Switzerland .....	4,123:	7,195 :	22,815:	1,524:	35,657
United Kingdom .....	1,759,387:	11,473 :	17,848:	449,307:	2,238,015
Other Europe .....	19,652:	2,739 :	4,065:	1,181:	27,637
Egypt .....	--	--	--	--	--
Israel .....	54,615:	--	32,006:	192,885:	279,506
Japan .....	330,201:	--	311,124:	16,432:	657,757
All others .....	905,008:	9,371 :	216,548:	188,475:	1,319,402
Total .....	4,668,527:	371,850 :	2,189,741:	2,230,476:	9,460,594
July-May 1959-60:					
Austria .....	209,858:	5,177 :	79,863:	12,688:	307,586
Belgium-Luxembourg ..	287,788:	30,832 :	139,030:	545,703:	1,003,353
Denmark .....	46,517:	13,267 :	202,326:	215,162:	477,272
France .....	17,374:	--	--	--	17,374
West Germany .....	412,523:	175,337 :	450,586:	208,960:	1,247,406
Greece .....	32,224:	--	26,860:	2,134:	61,218
Ireland .....	58,090:	508 :	13,792:	2,032:	74,422
Italy .....	34,962:	3,785 :	31,220:	250:	70,217
Netherlands .....	776,056:	279,898 :	403,587:	560,708:	2,020,249
Norway .....	61,608:	--	22,608:	107,479:	191,695
Poland .....	47,864:	--	347,546:	60,990:	456,400
Spain .....	33,703:	--	65,272:	--	98,975
Sweden .....	16,282:	26,584 :	1,856:	35,731:	80,453
Switzerland .....	21,098:	18,791 :	28,857:	1,946:	70,692
United Kingdom .....	1,767,840:	2,032 :	67,174:	354,780:	2,191,826
Other Europe .....	25,337:	171 :	3,087:	4:	28,599
Egypt .....	49,943:	--	5,750:	9,893:	65,586
Israel .....	80,122:	17 :	27,434:	205,550:	313,123
Japan .....	189,399:	--	58,322:	--	247,721
All others .....	761,960:	4,492 :	245,142:	64,265:	1,075,859
Total .....	4,930,548:	560,891 :	2,220,312:	2,388,275:	10,100,026

<sup>1/</sup> Includes corn for seed, except sweet, and exports for relief or charity.

# U.S. RICE EXPORTS AGAIN HIGH IN MAY

U.S. rice exports in May were 1,946,000 cwt. (100 pounds), making the fourth month that exports were well above average. Largest shipments were to India, Peru, El Salvador, and Liberia.

Exports during the August-May period of the 1959-60 marketing year totaled 17,288,000 cwt., well above 10,545,000 cwt. exported in the same months of 1958-59. Slightly over half of the exports went to Asia--principally Indonesia, India, and Ceylon.

Over one-fourth of the season's exports so far have gone to Western Hemisphere countries, mainly Cuba. Sizable quantities were exported to Peru, Canada, Mexico, Chile, Venezuela, and others.

RICE 1/: U.S. exports 2/ to specified countries, August-May 1959-60, and May 1960

Country of destination	August-May 1959-60	May 1960	Country of destination	August-May 1959-60	May 1960
	cwt.	cwt.		cwt.	cwt.
Canada .....	251	18	Iraq .....	355	0
Bahamas .....	56	5	Israel .....	100	11
Cuba .....	2,793	72	Nansei & Nanpo Is. :	283	2
El Salvador .....	80	40	Pakistan .....	147	0
Mexico .....	209	44	Saudi Arabia .....	69	3
Netherland Antilles:	62	7	Other Arabia .....	124	5
Argentina .....	63	0	Taiwan .....	184	0
Chile .....	188	11	Vietnam .....	142	0
Peru .....	614	337	Egypt .....	447	0
Venezuela .....	109	11	French West Africa :	44	0
			Ghana .....	116	16
Belgium-Luxembourg :	319	7	Liberia .....	345	70
West Germany .....	633	55	Morocco .....	72	0
Netherlands .....	505	14	Nigeria .....	23	4
Sweden .....	48	2	Tunisia .....	40	0
United Kingdom .....	425	31	Union of So. Africa :	243	29
Yugoslavia .....	115	12			
			Oceania .....	50	11
Ceylon .....	904	0	Other countries ...:	682	122
Hong Kong .....	149	31			
India .....	2,945	976			
Indonesia .....	3,354	0	World total ....:	17,288	1,946

1/ Includes small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent. 2/ Includes Section 416 donations.

## FROZEN FOOD SALES RISING IN WEST GERMANY

Sales of frozen foods are now expanding in West Germany. Total consumption in 1959 has been estimated at 27,000 tons, compared with only 16,000 in 1958.

Of the 1959 consumption, about 12,000 tons (44 percent) consisted of poultry, and 6,000 tons (22 percent) was fruit and vegetables. Prepared dishes and miscellaneous items accounted for 4,000 tons, ice cream for 2,500 tons, and fish for 3,000 tons.

The rise in frozen food consumption is reflected in the growing number of deep freezers in West German retail stores. The number of freezers was reported to total 30,000 in the spring of 1960, in contrast with only 5,000 in 1956. About 17 percent of the 170,000 German retail stores are now able to sell deep-frozen foods.

Despite the rising trend in consumption of frozen foods in West Germany, the annual per capita consumption of a little over 1 pound is very small compared with the United States and Sweden, which have rates of about 62 and 6 pounds, respectively. However, German frozen food consumption is expected to continue to increase as customers become more familiar with the products and their quality and preparation.

Several years ago when frozen foods were introduced into West Germany, selling efforts were not very successful because of poor marketing methods, shortage of storage facilities, and general lack of consumer interest.

## CANADA'S GRAIN PROSPECTS BRIGHT

Mid-July prospects are excellent for a bumper grain crop in Canada's Prairie Provinces. Timely rains could bring the wheat crop close to the record harvest of 700 million bushels in 1952. However, a continued supply of moisture would be required to maintain present prospects, as growth is rank and shallow-rooted.

Latest forecasts indicate that oats yields will average 44 bushels per acre. This would be a near-record yield, and considerably larger than the 1959 average of 33.4 bushels per acre in the Prairie Provinces. If yields are as large as forecast, the Prairie Provinces would produce about 350 million bushels, compared with 263 million last year.

Barley yields are forecast at 33 bushels per acre, which would mean a crop of about 240 million bushels in the Prairie Provinces. This is moderately above the 1959 crop of 219 million, despite a predicted area decrease of 900,000 acres. More than 95 percent of Canada's barley is grown in the Prairie Provinces, whereas only 63 percent of last year's oats was harvested in those Provinces.

### LITTLE CHANGE IN DUTCH PEA PLANTINGS

The Netherlands 1960 plantings of green and marrowfat dry peas is unofficially estimated at 82,000 acres, 1 percent less than last year. Acreage of small green peas is up 8 percent from 1959, but marrowfat acreage is down 17 percent.

Type	Acreage		
	1958	1959	1960
Green peas.....	50,569	59,252	63,846
Marrowfat peas.....	16,664	22,286	18,434
Total.....	67,233	81,538	82,280

Outside Asia, the Netherlands ranks second to the United States as a dry pea producer. It is the world's largest exporter of peas, but in most years Dutch shipments are only moderately larger than U. S. exports.

While the Dutch dry pea crop is subject to severe damage from excessively wet weather at harvest time, there is no indication of weather damage so far this year. Constant rains in late June and early July reportedly have not affected plant development.

### FRENCH GRAIN HARVESTS SMALLER THAN LAST YEAR

France is harvesting smaller grain crops than in 1959, according to preliminary forecasts.

Wheat production is expected to be about 390 million bushels but may reach 405 million if harvesting conditions are favorable. Both acreage and yields are less than in 1959, when there was a large harvest of 425 million bushels.

In addition to lower wheat acreage, acreage of rye, oats, and mixed grains is smaller; acreage of barley and corn is larger. The area seeded to barley is the second largest on record and a crop of about 230 million bushels is forecast. This is slightly above the 226 million bushels harvested last year.

Apparently a longtime trend to plant barley instead of oats continued, and oats acreage is at an alltime low. The harvest is expected to be about 180 million bushels, well below the 226 million bushels reported last year.

SUDAN PROMOTING CASTOR  
BEAN PRODUCTION

The Ministry of Agriculture of Sudan has decided to expand castor bean area in the Gash delta (northeastern border area) from 6,200 to about 10,400 acres. Last year the Gash produced 3,860 short tons of castor beans. The entire crop was sold to West Germany.

The Ministry also plans to plant castor in experimental plots at the new Hadayba agricultural station (near Ed Damer), at Shendi, and in several other sections to determine whether castor cultivation is feasible in these places.

RECORD FATS AND OILS IMPORTS  
IN SIGHT FOR WESTERN EUROPE

Western Europe's net imports of fats, oils, and oilseeds in 1960 are forecast at almost 4.3 million metric tons, oil or oil equivalent. This would be about 8 percent higher than net imports in 1959 and 5 percent above the previous record of 4.05 million tons in 1957.

The increased imports this year are occurring despite a rise in domestic fats and oils output (1959-60 is the "on-year" in the Mediterranean olive oil production cycle). With domestic consumption in Western Europe rising at the rate of 1.5 to 2 percent annually, and with stocks at a very low level on January 1, 1960, it appears that net imports in 1960 will exceed requirements for consumption by about 210,000 tons. This buildup of stocks will be necessary primarily in the olive oil producing countries which face an off-year olive crop this fall.

It was forecast last year that 1959 imports of fats, oils, and oilseeds by Western Europe would reach or exceed those in 1957. Actually the 1959 net imports totaled only 3.9 million tons, about 3 percent under 1957, as European carryovers were lowered for the second consecutive year. The total shown for net imports and ending stocks in 1959 (see table on following page) may be somewhat misleading. Arrivals of soybeans as such during the year probably were 60,000 to 100,000 tons larger than entries for consumption. These arrivals were not reflected in import statistics until after January 1, 1960.

A continued rise of the imports of fats, oils, and oilseeds into Western Europe may be expected through 1961. An off-year olive oil output in southern Europe will result in the maintenance of imports at high levels to meet increased consumption next year. At the same time, northwest Europe will require larger imports for consumption since domestic output is relatively stable and it appears that stocks are being maintained at minimum levels.

WESTERN EUROPE: Fats, oils, and oilseeds (oil equivalent), net imports by commodity and area, annual 1958 and 1959, forecast 1960.

Commodity	1958 1/			1959 2/			Forecast 1960		
	North- western Europe3/	Mediterranean 4/	Total	North- western Europe3/	Mediterranean 4/	Total	North- western Europe3/	Mediterranean 4/	Total
	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Edible vegetable oils:									
Soybeans.....	196.1	.6	196.7	290.4	12.0	302.4	360	35	395
Soybean oil.....	(- 16.9)	260.7	243.8	(- 6.8)	247.9	241.1	(-10)	300	290
Peanuts.....	411.6	52.5	464.1	406.7	58.2	464.9	355	45	400
Peanut oil.....	181.8	4.3	186.1	188.5	.1	188.6	220	---	220
Cottonseed and oil.....	80.1	4.7	84.8	144.0	6.2	150.2	170	5	175
Other soft oils and oilseeds 5/.....	37.2	15.4	52.6	29.2	58.8	88.0	30	30	60
Total.....	889.9	338.2	1,228.1	1,052.0	383.2	1,435.2	1,125	415	1,540
Palm oils:									
Copra and coconut oil...	496.5	42.7	539.2	364.1	37.0	401.1	520	40	560
Palm kernels and oil...	320.0	15.8	335.8	286.6	14.2	300.8	270	15	285
Palm oil.....	419.4	31.2	450.6	430.9	31.9	462.8	430	35	465
Total.....	1,235.9	89.7	1,325.6	1,081.6	83.1	1,164.7	1,220	90	1,310
Industrial oils:									
Flaxseed.....	133.2	11.2	144.4	143.5	9.0	152.5	150	10	160
Linseed oil.....	155.6	18.0	173.6	187.7	18.2	205.9	190	20	210
Other 6/.....	95.3	4.7	100.0	76.7	2.6	79.3	90	5	95
Total.....	384.1	33.9	418.0	407.9	29.8	437.7	430	35	465
Animal fats:									
Butter.....	152.4	15.5	167.9	210.6	7.6	218.2	200	10	210
Lard 7/.....	42.3	23.0	65.3	104.4	11.6	116.0	110	5	115
Tallow and grease.....	100.5	138.1	238.6	203.8	124.7	328.5	255	140	395
Total.....	295.2	176.6	471.8	518.8	143.9	662.7	565	155	720
Marine oils:									
Whale oil.....	126.1	(- 1.1)	125.0	110.8	(- 3.1)	107.7	110	---	110
Other marine 8/.....	39.6	5.1	44.7	117.4	5.9	123.3	110	5	115
Total.....	165.7	4.0	169.7	228.2	2.8	231.0	220	5	225
Other fats and oils 9/....	(-22.2)	8.3	(-13.9)	(- 8.7)	13.1	4.4	(-15)	15	---
Total net imports..	2,948.6	650.7	3,599.3	3,279.8	655.9	3,935.7	3,545	715	4,260
Domestic production.....	2,510.0	1,543.0	4,053.0	2,492.0	1,358.0	3,850.0	2,460	1,695	4,155
Estimated consumption....	5,798.6	2,082.7	7,881.3	5,871.8	2,162.9	8,034.7	5,955	2,250	8,205
Estimated stock change....	(-340.0)	+111.0	(-229.0)	(-100.0)	(-149.0)	(-249.0)	+50	+160	+210

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Includes Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

4/ Includes Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and Yugoslavia.

5/ Includes oils and oilseeds listed above where not separately classified.

6/ Primarily tung and castor oils.

7/ Where possible, includes only rendered pork fat.

8/ Includes sperm oil and whale oil where not separately classified.

9/ Primarily hardened oils, margarine, and shortening.

Source: 1958 and 1959 from official sources; 1960 forecast by the Foreign Agricultural Service.

## CANADIAN COTTON CONSUMPTION LOWER IN JUNE

Canadian cotton consumption in June, based on the number of bales opened by mills, was 28,000 bales (500 pounds gross). This was 3 percent below the 29,000 bales used in May, and 10 percent less than the 31,000 consumed during June 1959.

Cotton consumption in the first 11 months (August-June) of the current season totaled 316,000 bales--down 8 percent from the 343,000 bales used in the corresponding period of 1958-59.

## TURKISH COTTON EXPORTS RISE SHARPLY

Exports of cotton from Turkey during the first three quarters (August-April) of the current season totaled 386,000 bales (500 pounds gross)--76 percent above the 219,000 bales shipped during the corresponding months of 1958-59. Further exports this season are expected to be light, as exportable supplies are sharply reduced. However, August-April exports were substantially larger than the 325,000 bales exported during the full 1958-59 season, and second only to record exports of 433,000 bales in 1952-53.

Principal destinations of exports in August-April 1959-60, with comparable 1958-59 figures in parentheses, were: West Germany 118,000 bales (32,000); Italy 105,000 (64,000); United Kingdom 52,000 (22,000); Belgium 31,000 (13,000); Czechoslovakia 19,000 (7,000); France 16,000 (36,000); Switzerland 11,000 (203); and Israel 10,000 (0).

Turkish cotton exports may decline somewhat next season in view of the substantially reduced stocks and no prospects of much increase in production.

The 1959-60 cotton crop in Turkey was estimated at 875,000 bales. Acreage was slightly less than the 1,559,000 acres harvested in 1958-59, but excellent growing conditions resulted in higher yields. Thus, production was about 6 percent above last season's crop of 825,000 bales, and 24 percent above average annual production of 703,000 in the past 5 seasons.

Prices of Turkish cotton in world import markets have remained steady at lower levels during recent weeks following a downtrend that began in January. On July 14, Izmir, Acala I A, SM 1-1/16 inches cotton averaged 29.61 U. S. cents a pound on major markets, compared with 32.63 cents in January.

Consumption during the current season is expected to be slightly below the 500,000 bales used in 1958-59, mainly because domestic retail prices for finished products have risen. Reduced domestic offtake has resulted in some increase in stocks of finished goods despite increased exports.

#### SPAIN REDUCES ALMOND AND FILBERT EXPORT TAX

Spain's export tax on almonds and filberts has been reduced to 3.7 cents per pound, shelled, and 2.0 cents per pound, in-shell.

The new rate, which went into effect July 21, 1960, replaces the previous export tax of 5.6 cents, shelled, and 2.9 cents, in-shell.

#### COTTON CONSUMPTION AND IMPORTS INCREASE IN FOREIGN FREE WORLD

Activity in the cotton industry in most principal foreign Free World importing countries has picked up considerably this season compared with 1958-59.

Aggregate cotton consumption and imports in the countries listed in the accompanying table increased 11 and 35 percent, respectively, from the corresponding periods a year earlier.

Consumption increased in every country listed except Canada, while imports were up in all of the countries except Spain. Stocks in these countries (excluding India, Italy, and Spain) increased about 1.0 million bales (500 pounds gross) from stocks at the beginning of the current season on August 1, 1959. Largest stock increases occurred in Japan, West Germany, and France.

Indications are that when final statistics for this season become available they will show imports and consumption in most countries substantially higher than in 1958-59.

Also, the outlook is bright for continuation of high-level mill activity during 1960-61. Stocks of finished goods have been considerably reduced in most countries, domestic and export sales have increased, and mills generally have orders booked well ahead. In the past several weeks spinners are reported to have made sizable purchases of raw cotton for forward shipment, and most mills have covered a substantial part of their fall requirements.

COTTON: Consumption, imports, and current stocks in principal foreign Free World importing countries,  
for specified periods of 1958-59 and 1959-60 1/

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	: Reporting: : period	Consumption		Imports		Stocks		Change in stocks since Aug. 1, 1959
		1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	Aug. 1 1959	Current (computed)	
		1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria.....	:Aug-Apr	86	89	77	99	26	36	+10
Belgium.....	:Aug-Mar	251	286	271	336	116	166	+50
Canada.....	:Aug-Feb	214	198	156	195	61	58	-3
Denmark.....	:Aug-Apr	27	32	26	38	9	15	+6
Finland.....	:Aug-May	57	73	62	82	23	32	+9
France.....	:Aug-May	973	1,165	896	1,329	250	414	+164
Germany, West...	:Aug-Apr	1,018	1,111	834	1,360	320	569	+249
Hong Kong.....	:Aug-Apr	212	225	223	271	56	102	+46
India.....	:Aug-Feb	2,592	2,614	144	238	1,810	2/ 2,610	3/
Italy.....	:Aug-Mar	554	659	504	678	200	4/ 272	3/
Japan.....	:Aug-Apr	1,738	2,164	1,708	2,441	680	957	+277
Netherlands.....	:Aug-Mar	224	242	199	301	82	141	+59
Portugal.....	:Aug-Apr	158	177	192	198	69	90	+21
Spain.....	:Aug-Jun	428	494	425	70	250	5/ 124	3/
Sweden.....	:Aug-Apr	104	106	81	98	79	71	-8
Switzerland.....	:Aug-May	137	163	123	183	98	118	+20
United Kingdom..	:Aug-Apr	943	1,002	755	1,090	401	489	+88
Total.....		9,716	10,800	6,676	9,007	4,530	6,264	
Total, excluding India, Italy & Spain		6,142	7,033	5,603	8,021	2,270	3,258	+988

1/ Preliminary and partly estimated. 2/ Includes crop of 3,300,000 bales minus exports of 124,000 bales.  
3/ Not calculated because of domestic cotton crop. 4/ Includes crop of 53,000 bales. 5/ Includes crop  
of 298,000 bales.

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